

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ☒
no ☐

Property Name: The Hillcrest Building aka The Criminal Building Inventory Number: BA-3180

Address: 5401 Wilkens Ave City: Catonsville Zip Code: 21228

County: Baltimore County USGS Topographic Map: Baltimore West Quadrangle

Owner: University of Maryland Baltimore County Is the property being evaluated a district? yes

Tax Parcel Number: 1372 Tax Map Number: 101 Tax Account ID Number: 01 0119717372

Project: _____ Agency: University of Maryland Baltimore County

Site visit by MHT Staff: no X yes Name: C. Andrew Lewis Date: August 22, 2006

Is the property located within a historic district? yes X no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number: _____

NR-listed district yes Eligible district yes District Name: _____

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource yes no Non-contributing but eligible in another context _____

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible X yes no

Criteria: X A B C D Considerations: A B C D E F G X None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:

UMBC Facilities Management; Original construction drawings

Maryland Historical Trust, Maryland Inventory of
Historic Properties; Inventory No. BA-3180, and
Inventory No. BA-2319

The History of the Hillcrest Building, Trevor Blank, 2004
(<http://userpages.umbc.edu/~tblank2/history.html>) accessed 2/6/2007.

Maryland Historical Trust, Determination of Eligibility
for Site BA-2319, August 30, 2000

"A History of Spring Grove" by the Spring Grove Hospital Center, 2000
(<http://www.springgrove.com/history.html>) accessed 2/6/2007

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)

The Hillcrest Building, aka the "Criminal Building" is located on the Catonsville campus of the University of Maryland Baltimore County. It was constructed in 1921 for the purpose of housing the criminally insane as part of the Spring Grove Hospital Center property. In 1965, a large portion of the Spring Grove Hospital Center, including the Hillcrest Building, was transferred to the University of Maryland for the creation of the new Baltimore County campus. At the time of the land transfer the grounds surrounding Hillcrest were devoted to a farming operation that supported the Hospital complex. The history of Spring Grove Hospital is fully described in the Maryland Inventory of Historic Places form authored in June 1986 by MHT staff member Lauren Bowlin, Survey No. BA-2319.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended _____

Criteria: X A B X C D Considerations: A B C D E F G None

Comments: _____

Andrew Lewis
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Peter E. Kuntz
Reviewer, NR Program

4/9/07
Date
4/9/07
Date

200700840

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 1

BA-3180

Spring Grove Hospital Center:

Born of the social conscience of a group of Baltimore citizens lead by Captain Jeremiah Yellot in 1797, Spring Grove Hospital Center evolved from an institution known as "The Public Hospital of Baltimore". Funded in part by an \$8,000 appropriation from the General Assembly in 1798, Captain Yellot created the first hospital in Maryland devoted to the care of "the insane, the indigent sick and ailing seamen". It was located in Baltimore City near the intersection of Monument Street and Broadway, what is now the Johns Hopkins Hospital. During these early years the hospital was owned and operated by private individuals who raised capital on their own, including monies from the City and the State governments. By 1828 the City could no longer provide financial support and the Maryland State General Assembly attempted to take control by incorporating the hospital and established a governing Board, however, one of the individual owners at the time, Dr. John P. MacKenzie held a lease on the hospital that extended through 1833. At the expiration of this lease the President and the Board of Visitors took absolute control of the hospital, known from that point on as "The Maryland Hospital". From 1834 to the present day, the hospital has been run as a State institution. In 1839 the General Assembly enacted a resolution establishing a new mission for the hospital to serve only the mentally ill, and renamed it "The Maryland Hospital for the Insane".¹

Due to an expanding population and a new philosophy in the treatment of the mentally ill, the hospital moved to a 136 acre site located in Catonsville, Baltimore County; a parcel of land known as "Spring Grove". Construction began in 1853 on this new site, however, funding problems and the onset of the Civil War delayed completion of the Main Building until 1872. The hospital moved to the new facility in that year, having sold the Baltimore City hospital property to Johns Hopkins two years earlier. The Spring Grove tract provided the opportunity to apply the newly adopted treatments for the mentally ill, where patients applied themselves by farming the fields growing fruits, vegetables and livestock.²

The Main Building at Spring Grove was designed by J. Crawford Neilson. It appears to be the only structure commissioned to an architect at Spring Grove until 1914, when Baldwin and Pennington were selected to design the Psychopathic Building.³

The Hillcrest Building was designed by Henry Powell Hopkins in 1921 and construction was completed in 1922. Hopkins went on to design another nine buildings at Spring Grove through 1944. He is attributed with the Bland-Bryant Convalescent Building (1930), the Power Plant (1931), the Garrett Infirmary (1932) Rice Auditorium (1935) and the Stone Cottage Group (1936-1944).⁴ Prior to his work at Spring Grove, Hopkins had been responsible for numerous municipal building projects including renovations to the Old Treasury Building and State office buildings in Annapolis along with the design of several structures at the Springfield State Hospital. The influence of the Georgian style present in the Annapolis renovation projects, as well as the Springfield site, are evident in Hopkins work at Spring Grove. The composition of the Hillcrest Building recalls many of the elements found in these earlier works that Hopkins was exposed to.

In 1912 the General Assembly changed the name to the Spring Grove State Hospital, then again in 1973 to Spring Grove Hospital Center.⁵

Hillcrest Timeline:

March 1922:

Construction completed at a cost of \$135,500. Capacity of 60 patients.
Designed by Henry Powell Hopkins⁶

In the basement was located the kitchen, storage areas, work rooms, and a coal fired furnace.

The first floor included dormitories, day rooms, a wash room, physician's rooms, dining room, and reception.

On the second floor were the "Strong Rooms" presumably for difficult patients, a dining room, and dormitory.

The third floor housed individual rooms for patients and doctors rooms.⁷

1932:

Recreation Hall addition constructed on the east end of the building.⁸

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Continuation Sheet No. 2

BA-3180

March 7, 1957: ⁹

Alterations for Fire and Life Safety Improvements:

Design by: ¹⁰ Laurence Euald Architect
Uan Rensselaer P. Saxe, Structural Engineer
James Posey & Associates, Mechanical Electrical Engineers

Scope: Remove existing interior central open stair and construct new steel frame stairs within a concrete masonry unit stair tower in its place. Construct new steel frame stair structure enclosed in masonry tower on the exterior of the east end of the building. ¹¹

July 7, 1963 ¹²

Project No. SG-4926-631 for the Maryland Department of Public Works

Design By: Unknown

Scope: Construct new lighting and electrical power throughout the building along with various alterations on each floor level.

Basement:

1. Remove plumbing fixtures from the toilet room next to the dining room and add service sink.
2. Install new door at the dining room
3. Install new door and frame from storage room 10 to the serving area 9
4. Install wider door from hallway 11 to storage room 10
5. Install 2" concrete floor topping in storage room 10
6. Remove bars and grills from rooms

First Floor:

1. Replaced the main entrance door with metal door
2. Dining room renovations
3. New water closets in toilet rooms
4. New window screens throughout
5. Remove plumbing fixtures from Dayroom 32
6. Resurface floor in toilet room 33

Second Floor:

1. Resurface walls and ceilings in toilet rooms
2. Install new floor tile
3. Remove individual room partitions from patient rooms 42 and 43
4. Remove window and install door from patient room to patio

1965

Tract of land including Hillcrest is transferred to the University of Maryland Baltimore County. The building is used for student organizations. The basement dining room and kitchen are converted to a bar and lounge called the "Rattskeller". ¹³

March 30, 1966: ¹⁴

Renovations and Alterations by UMBC

Basement:

1. New exterior door constructed at an existing window opening on the North.
2. New toilet room layouts and partitions installed
3. New overhead door added at the end of the east wing.

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Continuation Sheet No. 3

BA-3180

Throughout the First and Second Floors:

1. New exterior door constructed at an existing window opening north façade.
2. Vinyl asbestos tile and nosings installed in the stair towers.
3. Toilet fixture replacements and water line repairs.
4. Replace radiators with convectors and baseboard heating
5. Abandon existing electrical systems and install surface mounted wiring conduit, receptacles and switches.
6. New tile floors and wainscot in toilet rooms.

Exterior Improvements:

1. Exit stair structure constructed on the North façade to access the first floor level.
2. Repair gutters, downspouts and roof.

May 25, 1966: ¹⁵

Project #853, University of Maryland Baltimore County
Scope: New admission counter

September 7, 1966: ¹⁶

Project # XUA6-662, University of Maryland Baltimore County
Design by: Rummel, Klepper & Kahl
Scope: Grade and pave the south parking lot.

July 24, 1968: ¹⁷

Heating System Upgrades
Design By: Burdette, Koettler, Murphy & Associates

Scope: Install new boiler in the basement, remove radiators from the East wing and replace with unit heaters.

May 26, 1975: ¹⁸

Project #75-51, University of Maryland Baltimore County
Scope: Various alterations

1. New toilet room configurations
2. New partitions in the basement creating a foyer, coat storage, electrical and mechanical rooms.
3. Construct ramp on the exterior, north façade to access the basement level entrance door.
4. Install suspended acoustical ceiling in several rooms.
5. New doors throughout basement, first and second floors.
6. New finishes

August 1985: ¹⁹

Basement Level Alterations and Renovations
Design By: Probst Mason Architects
Scope: General alterations:

1. New suspended acoustical ceiling installed in various rooms.
2. Paint plaster walls and concrete ceilings.
3. Replace toilet partitions
4. Remove corridor wall to the east wing exit.
5. New floor finishes

September 1, 1988: ²⁰

Project #853-01-88-HC by the University of Maryland Baltimore County
Scope: Replace heating system ductwork in the East wing.

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Continuation Sheet No. 4

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Year 2000: Building evacuated and left vacant. ²¹

January 2006:

Hazardous material removal throughout the building.

Current Conditions at Hillcrest:

The University of Maryland, Baltimore County is a 4-year college located on 500 acres in the southwest portion of Baltimore County. Enrollment in 2006 was just under 12,000 students. The Hillcrest building is located in the northern portion of the campus, on the northeast side of Walker Avenue, approximately ¼ mile from the intersection with Wilkens Road. It is situated on a hillside among several late 20th century apartment buildings and enjoys an expansive view of the campus. Overall dimensions of the structure measure 172 feet by 59 feet. The primary façade is oriented nearly due south. There are paved parking areas flanking the north and south sides of the building. Undeveloped land extends eastward approximately ¼ mile through a small creek valley that abuts Interstate Highway 695- the Baltimore Beltway.

Hillcrest is a 2-1/2 story, brick structure, with slate hip roof incorporating a dormered attic level, and a full basement level that is concealed by a moat-style retaining wall. It was designed in a neo-classical style attributable to the 1st quarter of the 20th century that is found on numerous municipal buildings in the Baltimore-Annapolis region. The massing of the building is a rigid Georgian symmetry that was disrupted by a 1- story, raised basement structure, added onto the east end circa 1932; converting the original east porch to serve as the hyphen connecting the addition to the main structure. The main structure is composed of red-clay brickwork laid in Flemish bond with a belt at the first floor level formed using a brick soldier course, and a belt at the second floor formed by projecting (3) running Flemish bond courses. A modillioned cornice with plain entablature runs the entire perimeter of the main body of the building and conceals a copper gutter system. Windows in the basement, first and second floor are simple double hung metal and/or wood sashes set in sheet metal covered frames, most likely concealing some remnant of the original wood window frame. The first and second floor window masonry openings are formed with splayed brick jack arches. The dormers are semi-circular arched elements with hopper type metal windows set in sheet metal covered frames. Over the operating dormer window sash is a fixed semi-circular light.

Crowning the roof is an open cupola that is formed by compound Doric style plain pilasters set on a square base that is centered on the ridge of the roof. These columns frame roman arches with projecting keys and support a full entablature. The cupola is capped by a sectional round copper dome. There is no interior access to the cupola, and appears there never intended to be any.

The dominating feature of the south façade is the slightly projecting 3-bay pedimented section with its modillion rake and ornamentation of the center bay that contains the entrance. This is the main entrance to the building and it is adjoined by a marble staircase with (5) steps and an iron railing. The doorway is composed in a classic Greek Doric Order, framed with Doric pilasters that support a plain architrave under a frieze with triglyphs that align with bevel-cut modillions supporting a thin corona. A transom light with 5-panes is set directly over the door. Above the main entrance is a window embellished with wood molding jambs supporting a crossetted architrave. At the base of the window the jambs transition into scrolls that frame a panel below the window sill. Within this panel the name of the building "HILLCREST" (with one of the 'L's missing) is announced using individual cast metal letters. In the center of the pediment tympanum is a faux-medallion embraced with a wreath; the medallion actually serves as a ventilation louver for the attic space. This louver replaced a pivoting circle window sash.

On the west façade is a 2-story porch that extends 1-bay from the main building and 3-bays wide. The original drawings of the circa 1921 structure indicate the second story to be an open structure. These drawings also indicate the symmetrical, mirror-image, porch structure on the east end of the building. The porch is enclosed with a continuous band of windows on both floors. The structure is all wood framed with a flat roof.

The 1-story, raised basement addition (circa 1932) on the east façade is composed of a plain brick base constructed in Flemish bond pattern, that rises to a continuous limestone window sill for the first floor. This stone belt carries a continuous band of 1/1 double hung windows, over which is a painted wood molding cornice that supports a heavy timber framed hip roof. The

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north and south facades are 4-bays each, while the east elevation is 7-bays. Each bay consists of (3) windows framed by square wood posts.

A 3-story stair tower circa 1957 is found on the east façade abutting the main building. It is constructed with brick exterior and masonry on the interior.

The interior configuration of the ca. 1921 main building for each floor involves a double loaded corridor that bisects the floor plate running east to west. In the basement, first floor and second floor this corridor terminates 2-bays from the ends of the building in what was originally a large dormitory space. At the attic level the corridor runs the full length of the building. On the first floor there is a cross passage that runs south to north from the main entrance to the rear entrance. The rear entrance appears to be a modification that altered an original window opening. A flush, hollow metal door has been installed in the main entrance door. Once through this door, the passage becomes very narrow, the result of a circa 1957 alteration project that removed an open grand staircase and constructed a steel framed stair fully enclosed in a concrete masonry unit tower. This concrete masonry unit stair tower extends slightly into the main east-west corridor as well. The exterior perimeter walls of the main building are solid brick masonry construction along with the interior walls of the east-west corridor. These form the structural bearing walls for the cast-in-place concrete decks of the first, second, and third floors. The roof structure is a system of heavy timber main framing supporting dressed lumber secondary members.

Many of the original brick partition walls on the basement, first and second floor levels survive. These have painted finishes directly on the brick, with painted wood baseboards. The original ceiling appears to have been the underside of the concrete deck above. The "Strong Rooms" that lend particular interest to the history of the treatment of the criminally insane, are lost. Most of the door openings in these brick partitions are original to the building. The doors did not survive, however, some of the original door frames and casings remain. The third floor attic level has most of the original partition layout. These are constructed of plaster on wood lath. Many of the door frames and casings survive. All of the plumbing fixtures have been removed. All of the wood baseboard has been removed.

One inexplicable alteration is the presence of a massive vault door enclosing what was previously a toilet room in the northwest corner of the basement floor.

A brick dumbwaiter shaft that appears to be original to the 1921 construction is located in the center of the floor plate and serves the basement, first and second floors.

None of the original interior window treatments survive in any area of the building.

Gypsum wallboard partitions and suspended ceilings have been introduced in various places.

Eligibility Evaluation:

The inventory for Spring Grove Hospital Center (BA 2319) does not include Hillcrest because the building was no longer within the Spring Grove Hospital Center property, having been transferred in 1965 to UMBC. Likewise, the Hillcrest building was not part of the MHT -DOE executed in August 2000 because it was no longer within the Spring Grove Hospital property. In the DOE, Spring Grove was identified as eligible for National Register District designation based upon Criterion A, as the first state sponsored facility for the mentally ill, and under Criterion C, for its architectural significance. Of the (52) buildings listed in the DOE, (26) were indicated to be eligible.

The Spring Grove Hospital Museum website <http://www.springgrove.com/history.html> indicates Hillcrest was "the first building constructed specifically for the care and treatment of mentally ill prisoners to be built at a state psychiatric hospital anywhere in the United States." When coupled with the Spring Grove Hospital Center site (BA2319), Hillcrest is a contributing element to the Spring Grove Hospital Center District based upon Criterion A, events, and by association, made a significant contribution to the broad pattern of Maryland history, specifically within the Medical and Judicial systems.

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Hillcrest does not contribute within Criterion B of the evaluation because it was not directly associated with the lives of any significant persons. The architect, Henry Powell Hopkins, cannot be considered renowned. He is attributed with the design of the Eisenhower Library at the Homewood Campus of the Johns Hopkins University, several buildings at the Spring Grove Hospital, buildings at the Springfield State Hospital, and the renovation of municipal buildings in Annapolis. He was not recognized for any works outside of the immediate Baltimore-Annapolis region. There is no evidence that any infamous criminals were housed at Hillcrest at any time.

The architecture of Hillcrest is a prototypical application of Neo Classic influences to municipal buildings that is attributed largely to the first quarter of the 20th century. This tendency carried over well into the third quarter of the 20th century with examples such as the Maryland State Treasury Building in Annapolis (RTKL in 1959). Structures from earlier periods incorporating identical Georgian design elements can be seen at the Springfield State Hospital in Sykesville (Warfield Building Group by Sperry 1898), where Henry Powell Hopkins must have found some inspiration. Hillcrest does not meet Criterion C for eligibility based upon architectural design, style, or construction methods. The structure consists of brick bearing walls with concrete floor decks and a timber framed roof system. None of these factors represents a distinctive character, the work of a master, a level of high artistic value, or any individual component of distinction. Hillcrest is a modest, well executed building that is elegant in its simplicity, but does not meet the criteria for National Register designation in this category (Criterion C).

Any information important in history or prehistory at the site of Hillcrest would have been disturbed by the development associated with the original construction of Hillcrest in 1921; therefore Criterion D is not appropriate for evaluation in this DOE.

Notes

- 1 "A History of Spring Grove" by the Spring Grove Hospital Center, 2000 (<http://www.springgrove.com/history.html>) accessed 2/6/2007
- 2 Ibid
- 3 Ibid
- 4 *The History of the Hillcrest Building*, Trevor Blank, 2004 (<http://userpages.umbc.edu/~tblank2/history.html>) accessed 2/6/2007.
- 5 "A History of Spring Grove" by the Spring Grove Hospital Center, 2000 (<http://www.springgrove.com/history.html>) accessed 2/6/2007
- 6 Ibid
- 7 Copy of original drawings by Henry P. Hopkins, Architect, dated April 1921, located in the Facilities Management Office, University of Maryland Baltimore County, 1000 Hilltop Circle, Catonsville, Maryland.
- 8 *The History of the Hillcrest Building*, Trevor Blank, 2004 (<http://userpages.umbc.edu/~tblank2/history.html>) accessed 2/6/2007.
- 9 Copy of original drawings by Laurence Ewald, AIA, dated March 7, 1957, located in the Facilities Management Office, University of Maryland Baltimore County, 1000 Hilltop Circle, Catonsville, Maryland.
- 10 Ibid
- 11 Ibid

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Continuation Sheet No. 7

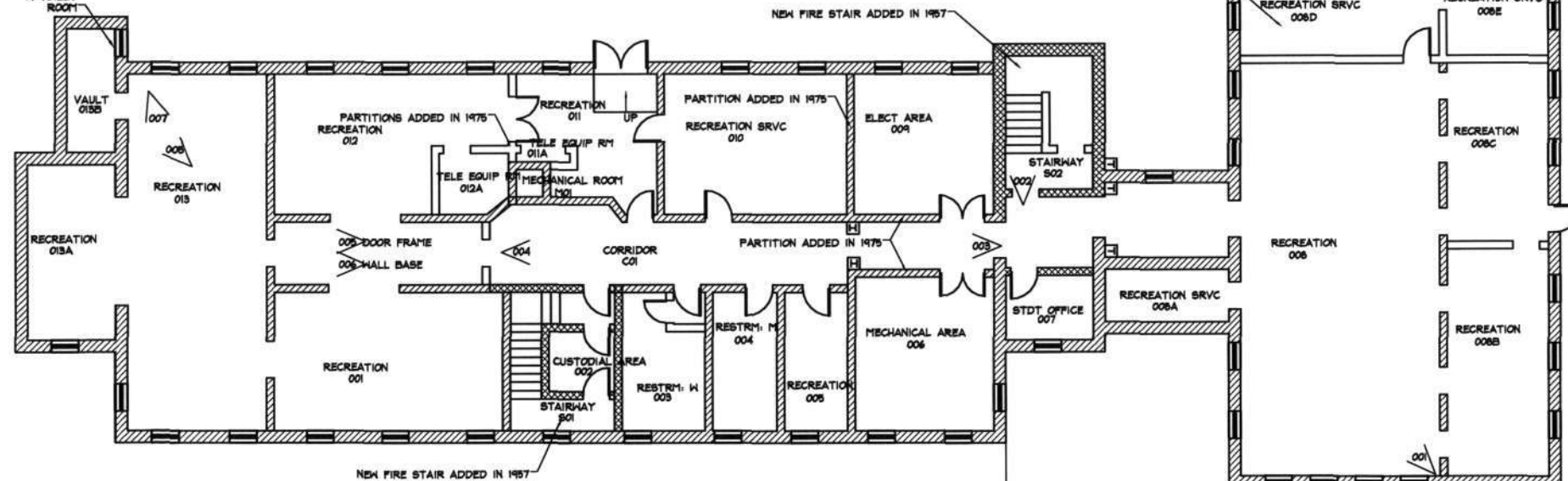
BA-3180

- 12 Copy of original drawings by the Department of Public Improvements, dated December 7, 1963, located in the Facilities Management Office, University of Maryland Baltimore County, 1000 Hilltop Circle, Catonsville, Maryland.
- 13 *The History of the Hillcrest Building*, Trevor Blank, 2004 (<http://userpages.umbc.edu/~tblank2/history.html>) accessed 2/6/2007.
- 14 Copy of original drawings by the Department of the Physical Plant, University of Maryland College Park, dated March 30, 1966, located in the Facilities Management Office, University of Maryland Baltimore County, 1000 Hilltop Circle, Catonsville, Maryland.
- 15 Copy of original drawings by the Department of the Physical Plant, University of Maryland College Park, dated May 25, 1966, located in the Facilities Management Office, University of Maryland Baltimore County, 1000 Hilltop Circle, Catonsville, Maryland.
- 16 Copy of original drawings by Rummel Klepper Kahl, Engineers, Baltimore, Maryland, dated September 7, 1966, located in the Facilities Management Office, University of Maryland Baltimore County, 1000 Hilltop Circle, Catonsville, Maryland.
- 17 Copy of original drawings by Burdette Kohler Murphy & Associates, Engineers, Baltimore, Maryland, dated July 24, 1968, located in the Facilities Management Office, University of Maryland Baltimore County, 1000 Hilltop Circle, Catonsville, Maryland.
- 18 Copy of original drawings by the Planning & Engineering Department of the Physical Plant of the University of Maryland, dated May 26, 1975, located in the Facilities Management Office, University of Maryland Baltimore County, 1000 Hilltop Circle, Catonsville, Maryland.
- 19 Copy of original drawings by Probst Mason, Architects, Baltimore, Maryland, dated August 7, 1985, located in the Facilities Management Office, University of Maryland Baltimore County, 1000 Hilltop Circle, Catonsville, Maryland.
- 20 Copy of original drawings by the University of Maryland Baltimore County, drawn by A.M. Reider, dated September 1, 1988, located in the Facilities Management Office, University of Maryland Baltimore County, 1000 Hilltop Circle, Catonsville, Maryland.
- 21 *The History of the Hillcrest Building*, Trevor Blank, 2004 (<http://userpages.umbc.edu/~tblank2/history.html>) accessed 2/6/2007.

Prepared by: John Brunnett

Date Prepared: February 12, 2007

VAULT ROOM
WAS ADDED
AT AN UNKNOWN
DATE.
ORIGINALLY HAS
A TOILET
ROOM



1921 BUILDING

1932 ADDITION

BA3180
HILLCREST
PHOTO KEY PLAN - GROUND LEVEL

BA-3180



BA3180
HILLCREST
PHOTO KEY PLAN - SECOND FLOOR LEVEL



BA3180
HILLCREST
PHOTO KEY PLAN - ATTIC LEVEL



BA 3180

HILLCREST BUILDING

UMBC

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL BURK PHOTOGRAPHER: APRIL 17, 2007

NEG: MD SHPO

SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS

ROLL 1774 NEG #1

PHOTO 1 OF 16



BA 3180

HILLCREST BUILDING

UMBC

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL BURK, PHOTOGRAPHER, APRIL 17, 2007

NEG: MD SHPO

VIEW NORTHEAST OF CONTEXT

PARKING LOT AND ADJACENT APARTMENT BLDG.

SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATION IN BACKGROUND

ROLL 1774 NEG #2

PHOTO 2 OF 16



BA 3180

HILLCREST BUILDING

LIMBG

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL BURK, PHOTOGRAPHER: APRIL 17 2007

NEG: MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION

CENTER BAY OF 1922 BUILDING

MAIN ENTRANCE

ROLL 1774 NEG # 3

PHOTO 3 OF 16



BA 3180

HILLCREST BUILDING

LIMBO

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL BURK, PHOTOGRAPHER, APRIL 17 2007

NEG: MD SHPD

VIEW WEST OF THE SOUTH ELEVATION

ROLL 1774 NEG # 4

PHOTO 4 OF 16



BA 3180

HILLCREST BUILDING

UMBC

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL BURKE, PHOTOGRAPHER, APRIL 17, 2007

NEG: MD SHPO

SOUTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS OF
THE CA 1932 REC HALL ADDITION
EAST END OF BUILDING

ROLL 1775 NEG: #1

PHOTO 5 OF 16



BA 3180

HILLCREST BUILDING

UMBC

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL BURK, PHOTOGRAPHER, APRIL 17, 2007

NEG: MD SHPO

SOUTH ELEVATION

ROLL 1775 NEG #2

PHOTO 6 OF 16



BA 3180

HILLCREST BUILDING

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND BALTIMORE COUNTY

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL BURK, PHOTOGRAPHER, APRIL 17, 2007

NEG: MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION OF CIRCA 1932

RECREATION HALL ADDITION

ROLL 1715 NEG #3

PHOTO 7 OF 16



BA 3180

HILLCREST BUILDING

UMBC

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL BURK, PHOTOGRAPHER, APRIL 17, 2007

NEG: MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION; 1922 BUILDING

ROLL 1775 NEG # 4

PHOTO 8 OF 16



BA 3180

HILLCREST BUILDING

UMBC

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL BURK, PHOTOGRAPHER, APRIL 17, 2007

NEG: MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION; 1922 BUILDING

ROLL 1775 NEG # 4

PHOTO 8 OF 16



BA 3180

HILLCREST BUILDING

UMBC

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL BURK, PHOTOGRAPHER, APRIL 17, 2007

NEG: MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION - HYPHEN BETWEEN

1922 BUILDING AND CIRCA 1932

RECREATION HALL ADDITION.

1957 STAIR TOWER

ROLL 1775 NEG # 5

PHOTO 9 OF 16



BA 3180

HILLCREST BUILDING

UMBC

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL BURK, PHOTOGRAPHER, APRIL 17, 2007

NORTH ELEVATION OF CIRCA 1932

RECREATION HALL ADDITION

ROLL 1775 NEG #6

PHOTO 10 OF 16



BA 3180

HILLCREST BUILDING

UMBC

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL BURK PHOTOGRAPHER APRIL 17 2007

NEG: MD SHPO

NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS

ROLL 1775 NEG #7

PHOTO 11 OF 16



BA 3180

HILLCREST BUILDING

LIMB C

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL BURK, PHOTOGRAPHER, APRIL 17, 2007

NEG: MD SHPO

WEST ELEVATION

ROLL 1776 NEG #1

PHOTO 12 OF 16



BA 3180

HILLCREST BUILDING

LMBL

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

NEG: MD SHPO

VIEW OF MAIN CORRIDOR, FIRST FLOOR,
LOOKING WEST FROM THE EAST END
OF THE 1922 BUILDING.

ROLL 1776 NEG #2

PHOTO 13 OF 16



BA 3180

HILLCREST BUILDING

LMBC

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL BURK, PHOTOGRAPHER, APRIL 17 2007

NEG: MD SHPO

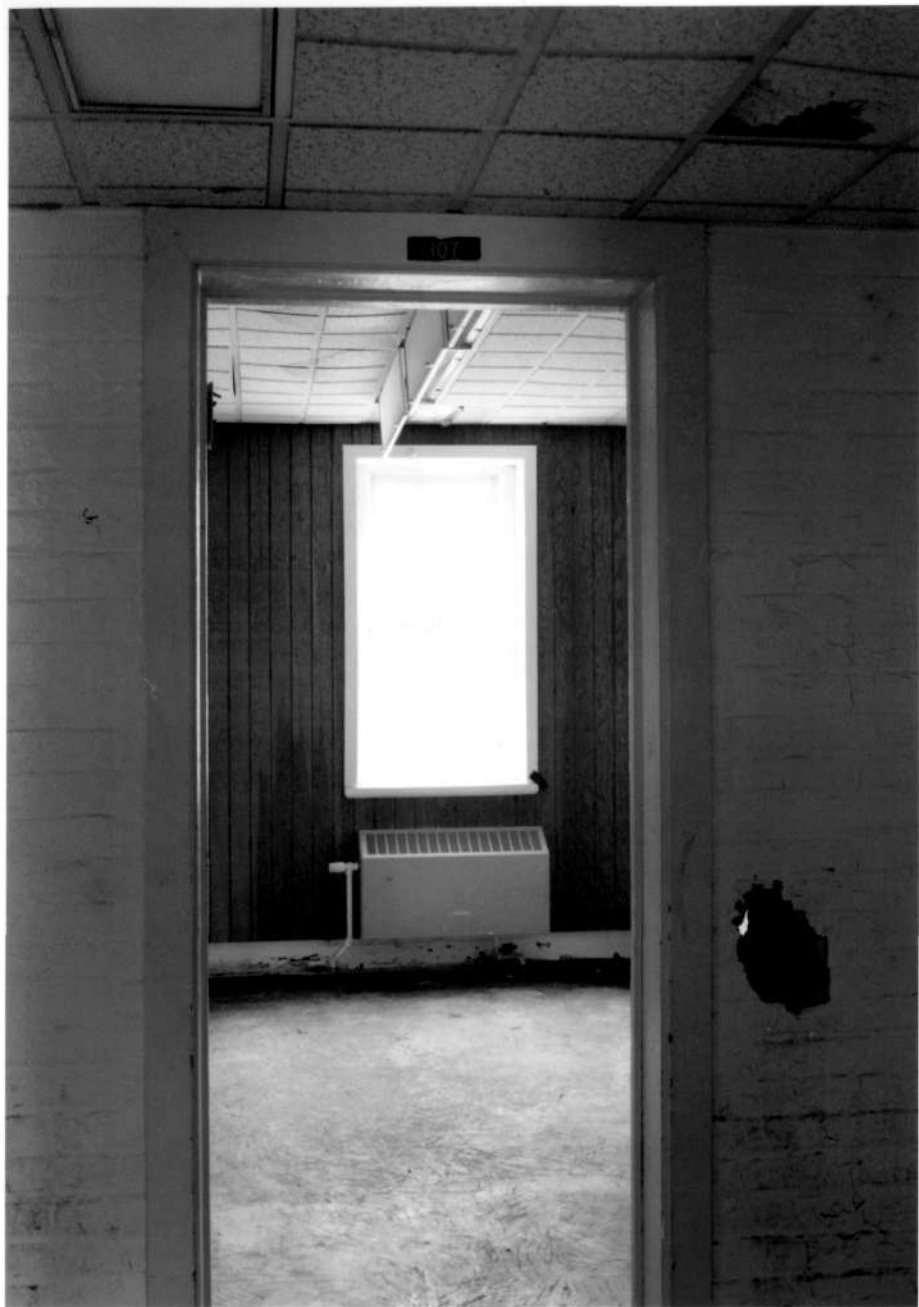
TYPICAL INTERIOR CONDITION

VIEW OF NORTH WALL - STAFF OFFICE

ROOM 106 B - FIRST FLOOR 1922 BLDG.

ROLL 1776 NEG #3

PHOTO 14 OF 16



BA 3180

HILLCREST BUILDING

UMBC

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL BURK, PHOTOGRAPHER, APRIL 17, 2007

NEG: MD SHPO

TYPICAL OFFICE SPACE AND DOOR

VIEW NORTH OF THE NORTH CORRIDOR

WALL AT THE ENTRANCE TO ROOM 107

FIRST FLOOR 1922 BUILDING

ROLL 1777 NEG. # 1

PHOTO 15 OF 16



BA 3180
HILLCREST BUILDING
UMBC

BALTIMORE COUNTY, MARYLAND

PAUL BURK, PHOTOGRAPHER, APRIL 17, 2007
NEG: MD SHPO

VIEW WEST OF SOUTH ELEVATION
1922 BUILDING

ROLL 1777 NEG #2

PHOTO 16 OF 16

Inventory No. BA-3180

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic	Hillcrest
other	Criminal Building

2. Location

street and number	University of Maryland, Baltimore County	___ not for publication
city, town	Catonsville	___ vicinity
county	Baltimore County	

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name	State of Maryland -for use of UMBC				
street and number	5401 Wilkins Avenue			telephone	
city, town	Baltimore	state	MD	zip code	21228

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.	Baltimore County Courthouse	tax map and parcel:	101-1372
city, town	Towson	liber	4497 folio 201

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report
☐ Other

6. Classification

Category		Ownership		Current Function		Resource Count		
						Contributing	Noncontributing	
<input type="checkbox"/>	district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public	<input type="checkbox"/>	agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	landscape	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	private	<input type="checkbox"/>	commerce/trade	<input type="checkbox"/>	recreation/culture	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	structure	<input type="checkbox"/>	both	<input type="checkbox"/>	defense	<input type="checkbox"/>	religion	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	site			<input type="checkbox"/>	domestic	<input type="checkbox"/>	social	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	object			<input type="checkbox"/>	education	<input type="checkbox"/>	transportation	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>	funerary	<input type="checkbox"/>	work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>	government	<input type="checkbox"/>	unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>	health care	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	vacant/not in use	<input type="checkbox"/>
				<input type="checkbox"/>	industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	other:	<input type="checkbox"/>
						<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
						<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
						<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
						<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
						<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total
<p>Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory</p> <p>0</p>								

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-3180

Condition

<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Hillcrest is located at the north end of the campus of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, in Catonsville, in southwestern Baltimore County, Maryland. The building is set high on a hill and faces southwest toward the campus. There are parking lots to the southwest and northeast, trees to the southwest, southeast, and northeast, and new apartment buildings to the northwest. It is a 2 1/2-story, eleven-bay by five-bay Flemish-bond brick structure with a raised basement and dry moat around the southwest and northwest, a brick belt course between the first and second stories, and a hip roof with slate. Centered on the roof is an open belvedere of wood with semicircular-arched openings on all four sides that have plain pilasters at the beveled corners. The base and roof are covered in copper.

On the southwest elevation the three center bays project, and are pedimented. There are two windows flanking five marble steps in the basement, with the steps set below a new flush steel door. The doorway has fluted Doric columns with a full entablature that has triglyphs in the frieze and uncut blocks in the cornice. This is flanked by new one-over-one sash with splayed brick jack arches, and sills and frames wrapped in aluminum, which are typical for this building. Centered over the door on the second story is a window with crosstetted wood architrave that has scrolls at the bottom and a panel below the windows with the name "HILLCREST." This is flanked by a plain window on each side. The tympanum has a vent inside of a wreath. There are four windows to each side of the center section in the basement, first, and second stories, and the basement windows have brick sills. There is a wood cornice with a plain frieze and uncut blocks. There are three semicircular-arched dormers on either side of the pediment, and they contain either a vent or a one-light sash with a fanlight above.

The northwest elevation has a projecting enclosed two-story, three-bay by one-bay porch that has a brick basement and a flat roof. The porch has a new door in the center, two wood panels in each end bay, below new sash, and simple Tuscan pilasters between each bay. The end bays of the main block, flanking the porch, each have a window on the first and second stories, and there are three dormers on the roof that match those on the southwest elevation. The northeast and southwest ends of the porch have three sash over three panels, and there is a window in the basement on the southwest. Attached to the northwest bay of the basement is a small brick structure with a flat concrete roof.

The northeast elevation is all in one plane. From east to north, the basement has a closed up small opening between two end bays, a two-light casement, two typical windows, a pair of new flush doors, a window below the stairs to the first story, a door with five lying panels, two typical windows, a new door, and a typical window. The first story has a steel door in the center bay, in an altered opening. The stairs up to it are added, and this was apparently originally a window. There is a concrete bridge from the stairway to the door. There are five typical windows to each side, and eleven on the second story, plus nine typical dormers. There is an interior brick chimney between the second and third bays in from the southeast end. The cornice matches the southwest.

There is a one-bay, two-story addition on the southeast with a door between the basement and first stories, and a typical window between the first and second stories. It is of brick, with five courses of stretchers to one course of Flemish bond, and has a brick parapet on the roof. There is a hyphen and wing to the southeast that is of Flemish bond brick. The wing is one story with a raised basement, is seven bays by four bays, and has a hip roof with slate. Each bay has triple one-over-one casements that create long banks of windows on the first story, with a continuous concrete sill. The northeast elevation has two typical windows in the basement, the northwest has three of them, and the southeast has six, with a steel door in the center. The hyphen has one typical window on the basement and first stories of the northeast elevation. On the southeast elevation, the wing has had a door and fire escape added to the first story, and has two typical dormers on the roof. On the southwest elevation of the wing, the basement has four typical windows and two blind openings. The first story matches the northeast. The northwest elevation of the wing, southwest of the hyphen, has two bays with typical openings for this building. The southwest elevation of the hyphen is two bays, and the west bay projects. The basement has a typical window in the west bay and no opening in the south bay. The first story is five to one common/Flemish bond, with a typical window in the west bay and a short window in the south bay that has a concrete sill like those on the wing. It appears as though the windows were replaced with a brick wall. The southeast elevation of the

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3180

Name Hillcrest
Continuation Sheet

Number 7 Page 1

original building has a typical window in the east bay of the basement and first stories, and three typical windows on the second story, with the two east bays covered by the brick addition and parapet.

The interior of the building has been greatly altered, though the cross passage, which runs southeast-northwest, survives. Large rooms have had partitions added, there are drop ceilings, and the stairway has been replaced with a steel stair enclosed with CMUs. The dumbwaiter survives at the west corner of the intersection of the cross passage with the entrance passage. There are no other significant historic features on the first or second stories. The attic has had little change, and features a passage that runs southeast-northwest, with small rooms on either side. The walls are plaster on circular-sawn lath. The radiators have been removed. The basement has also undergone modification, and there are only vestigial traces of the kitchen there.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-3180

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime industry	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

Specific dates	n/a	Architect/Builder	Henry Powell Hopkins
Construction dates	1921-22		

Evaluation for:

☐ National Register ☐ Maryland Register ☒ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

The Hillcrest Building today sits on the northern edge of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, campus. In the early twentieth century this land was the Manual Labor School, and reportedly held the old Cockey house, known as "Hilltop." The property was used as farmland by the Spring Grove State Hospital, in order to more cheaply supply the inmates at the hospital with food. The third oldest hospital for the insane in the United States, Spring Grove began in 1794 in Baltimore when founded by Captain Yellot as "The Retreat." The City of Baltimore took over operation in 1798 and renamed the institution The Public Hospital (of Baltimore). The name and location of the property changed over the years, but it moved to Catonsville in 1872, to a site that had been used as a hospital in the Civil War, among other things. Construction on the main building was begun in 1853 and only finished nineteen years later. This building had a section in the far wings for criminally insane patients. The specific reasons given for moving the criminally insane out of the main building are not given, but Dr. J. Percy Wade, a proponent of occupational rehabilitation, proposed the erection of the criminal building. In 1921 Spring Grove constructed the new building, said to be the first in the United States specifically designed solely for the care and treatment of the criminally insane. Because of security concerns, it was built on Spring Grove's farmland, well away from the other facilities, and Dr. Percy trained select groups to maintain the grounds around Hillcrest. (1)

Spring Grove hired Henry Powell Hopkins to design the building. While little is known about Hopkins' background at this time, he was responsible for numerous buildings constructed at Springfield State Hospital in Sykesville in the 1920s, all of them in a similar Colonial Revival vein to the Hillcrest Building. Hopkins also designed several state buildings in Annapolis and the Eisenhower Library on the campus of Johns Hopkins University. The Hillcrest Building was completed at a cost of \$135,500 and opened in March, 1922, with a capacity of 60 that included patients from the main building at Spring Grove and inmates from the state penitentiary and the house of corrections. Hopkins' plans show a furnace, coal bin, kitchen, storage rooms, and work room in the basement. The first story had a central, or double-loaded, longitudinal corridor with dormitories at both ends and day rooms in the porches attached to each end. There were also two smaller dormitories, a dining room, serving room with dumbwaiter from the kitchen below, a staff dining room, a wash room, a physicians' room, and a reception room off of the front entrance. The second story also had a double-loaded longitudinal corridor with a dormitory at one end that had a day room attached, another dining room and serving room, a large lavatory, and a number of "strong rooms." The latter were apparently to isolate particularly dangerous patients. The attic had a number of small rooms that were not designated in any particular fashion, plus a wash room and two doctors' rooms. The building was designed in Colonial Revival style and would have fit in with the other buildings on Spring Grove's grounds. With its Flemish bond brickwork, pedimented entrance bay with Doric pilasters and full entablature in wood, and its hip roof and lantern, it was intended not to look like a correctional facility, but more domestic and inviting; in this it succeeded. (2)

Isolation rooms were reportedly added in 1927 for the most recalcitrant. Occupational therapy included sewing shirts and

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No BA-3180

Name Hillcrest

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 1

underwear. A recreation hall was reportedly added to the building in 1932, but there is some confusion about whether this was on the north end of the building or was associated with the additions that survive on the south. The date of the last addition is not known. The Clifton T. Perkins Hospital in Jessup began to replace the Hillcrest building, which was becoming obsolete by the 1950s. In 1965 Hillcrest and all the land surrounding it was sold to the University of Maryland to create the UMBC campus. Hillcrest was used for student organizations and a lounge in the basement known as "The Rattskeller," but has been closed since 2000. (3)

(1) ☐ <http://www.springgrove.com/history.html>. Trevor Blank, "The History of the Hillcrest Building," <http://userpages.umbc.edu/~tblank2/history.html>. Catonsville (Maryland) Times, 19 April 1973.

(2) ☐ Ken Short and Barb Lilly, "Warfield Complex, Hubner and T Buildings," National Register of Historic Places, Section 8, pp. 14-15. I am indebted to Trevor Blank for providing copies of the Hopkins plans.

(3) ☐ Blank, "The History of the Hillcrest Building." The Hillcrest Building today sits on the northern edge of the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, campus. In the early twentieth century this land was the Manual Labor School, and reportedly held the old Cockey house, known as "Hilltop." The property was used as farmland by the Spring Grove State Hospital, in order to more cheaply supply the inmates at the hospital with food. The third oldest hospital for the insane in the United States, Spring Grove began in 1794 in Baltimore when founded by Captain Yellot as "The Retreat." The City of Baltimore took over operation in 1798 and renamed the institution The Public Hospital (of Baltimore). The name and location of the property changed over the years, but it moved to Catonsville in 1872, to a site that had been used as a hospital in the Civil War, among other things. Construction on the main building was begun in 1853 and only finished nineteen years later. This building had a section in the far wings for criminally insane patients. The specific reasons given for moving the criminally insane out of the main building are not given, but Dr. J. Percy Wade, a proponent of occupational rehabilitation, proposed the erection of the criminal building. In 1921 Spring Grove constructed the new building, said to be the first in the United States specifically designed solely for the care and treatment of the criminally insane. Because of security concerns, it was built on Spring Grove's farmland, well away from the other facilities, and Dr. Percy trained select groups to maintain the grounds around Hillcrest. (1)

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Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No BA-3180

Name Hillcrest

Continuation Sheet

Number 8 Page 2

underwear. A recreation hall was reportedly added to the building in 1932, but there is some confusion about whether this was on the north end of the building or was associated with the additions that survive on the south. The date of the last addition is not known. The Clifton T. Perkins Hospital in Jessup began to replace the Hillcrest building, which was becoming obsolete by the 1950s. In 1965 Hillcrest and all the land surrounding it was sold to the University of Maryland to create the UMBC campus. Hillcrest was used for student organizations and a lounge in the basement known as "The Rattskeller," but has been closed since 2000. (3)

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(2) ☐ Ken Short and Barb Lilly, "Warfield Complex, Hubner and T Buildings," National Register of Historic Places, Section 8, pp. 14-15. I am indebted to Trevor Blank for providing copies of the Hopkins plans.

(3) ☐ Blank, "The History of the Hillcrest Building."

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. BA-3180

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1 ac.

Acreage of historical setting 100+ ac.

Quadrangle name Baltimore West

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The boundaries are the sidewalks around the building, which encompasses most of the surviving historic landscape around the structure.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kenneth M. Short

organization

date

5/31/05

street and number 610 Regester Avenue

telephone

410-377-4953

city or town Baltimore

state MD

zip code 21212

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville MD 21032
410-514-7600

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-3180

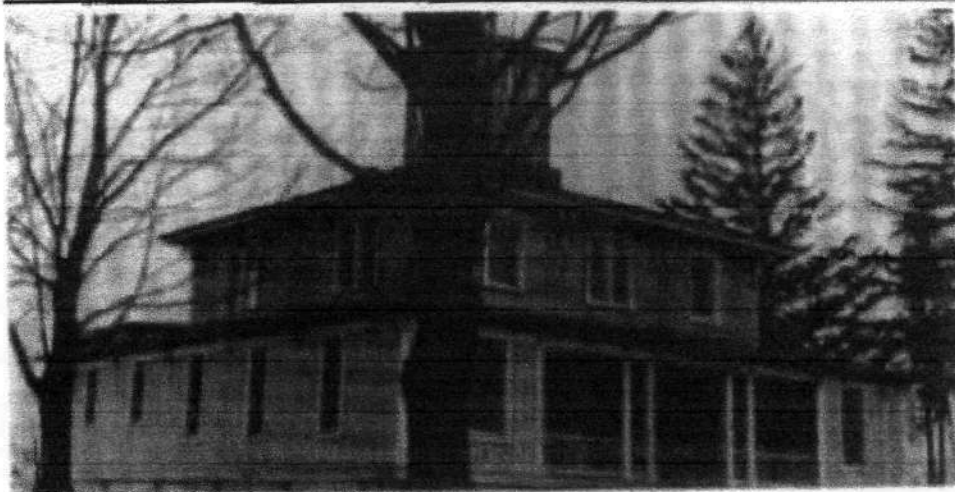
Name Hillcrest

Continuation Sheet

Number 9 Page 1

See footnotes

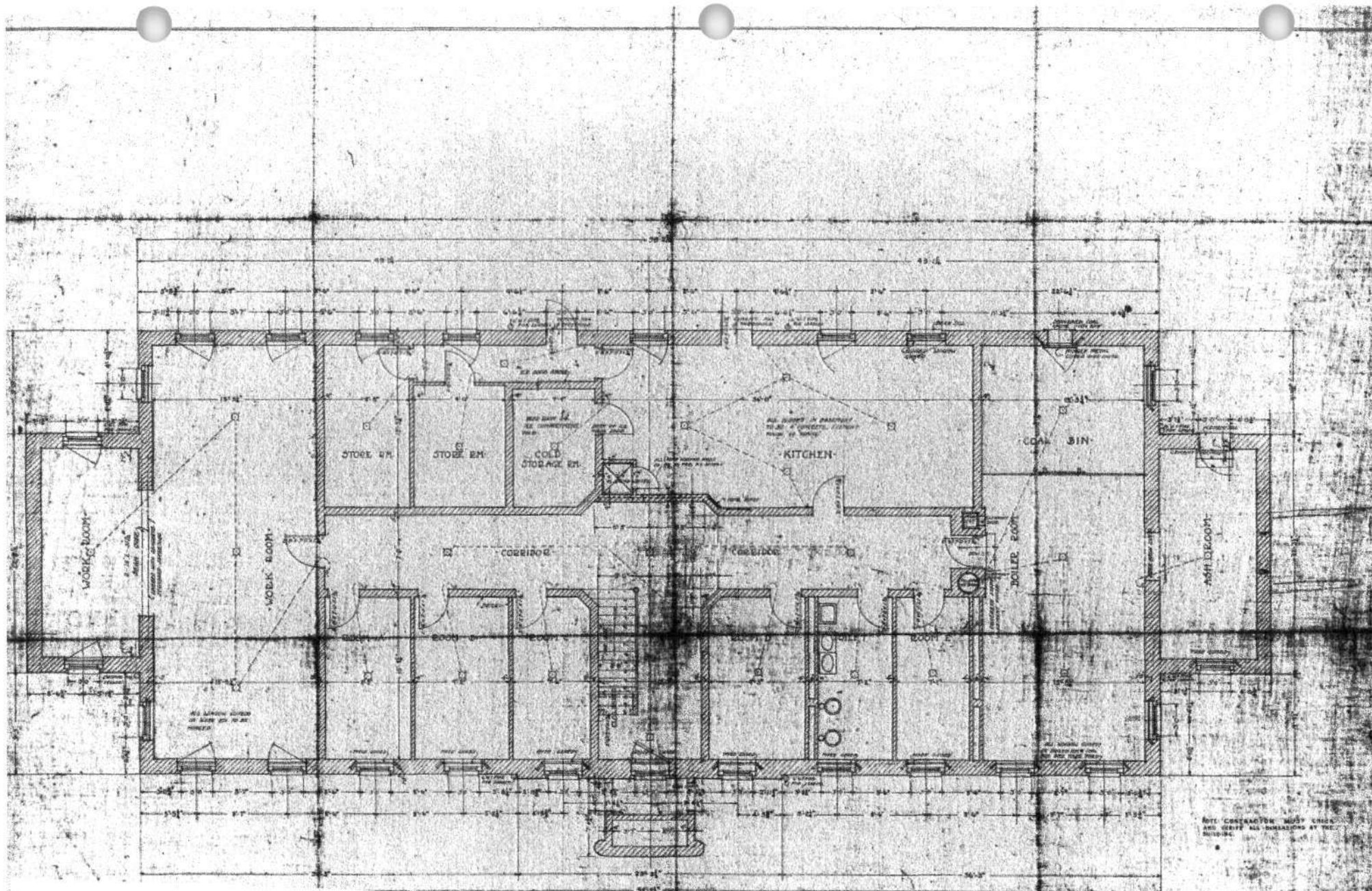
Thursday, April 19, 1973



'Hilltop' Where Hillcrest Stands

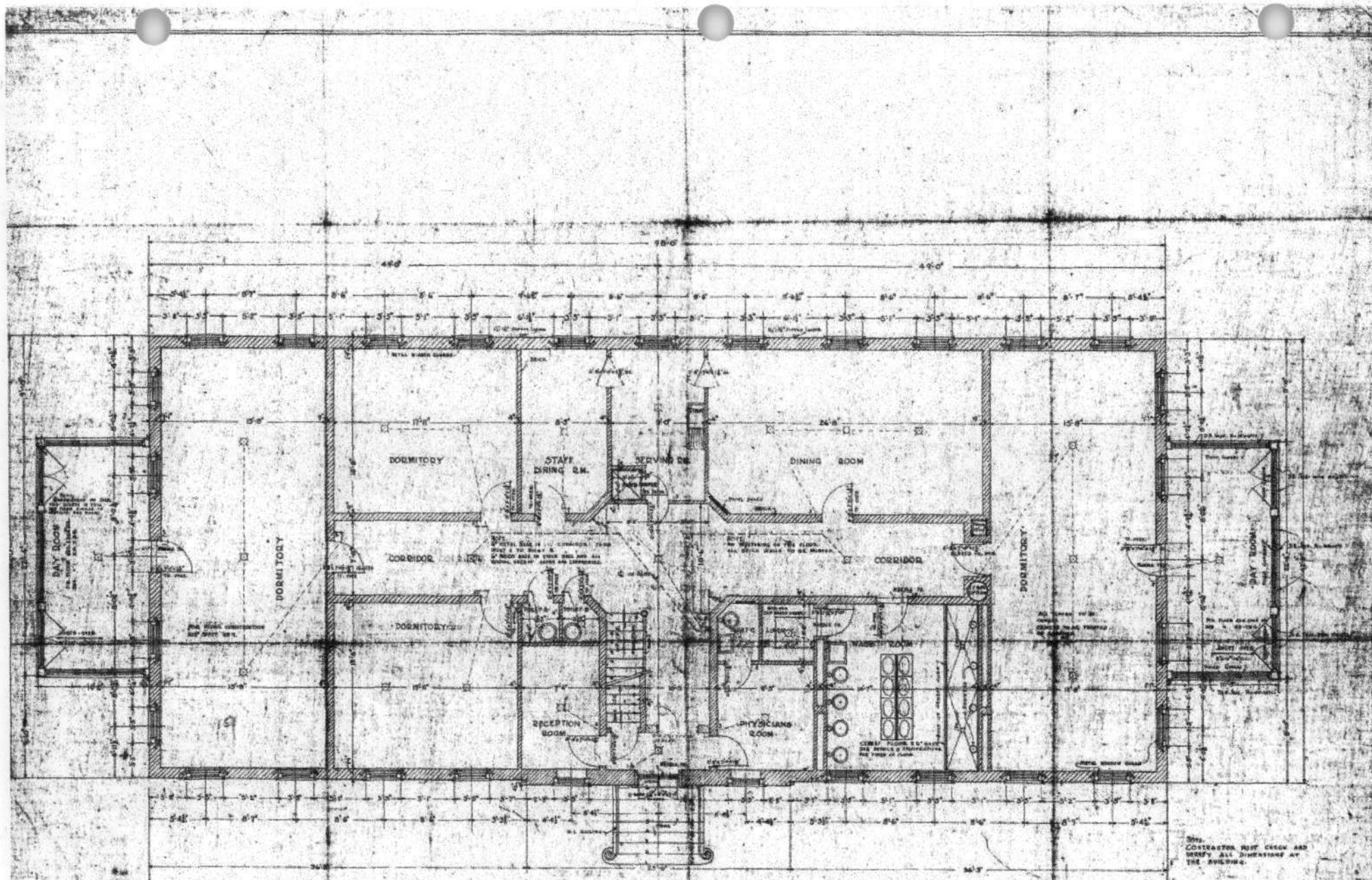
"Hilltop," the old Cockey residence located where the present Hillcrest Building is, was unoccupied for many years before Spring Grove occupancy. It was razed before 1927 when the new Hillcrest Building for Spring Grove's criminally insane was erected. This newer building is still being used by UMBC.

BA-3180
Hillcrest
University of MD, Balto. Co.
"Hilltop" house
Catonville Times, 19 Apr. 1973



BA-3180
Hillcrest
University of MD, Balto. Co.
Basement plan, H.P. Hopkins,
1921

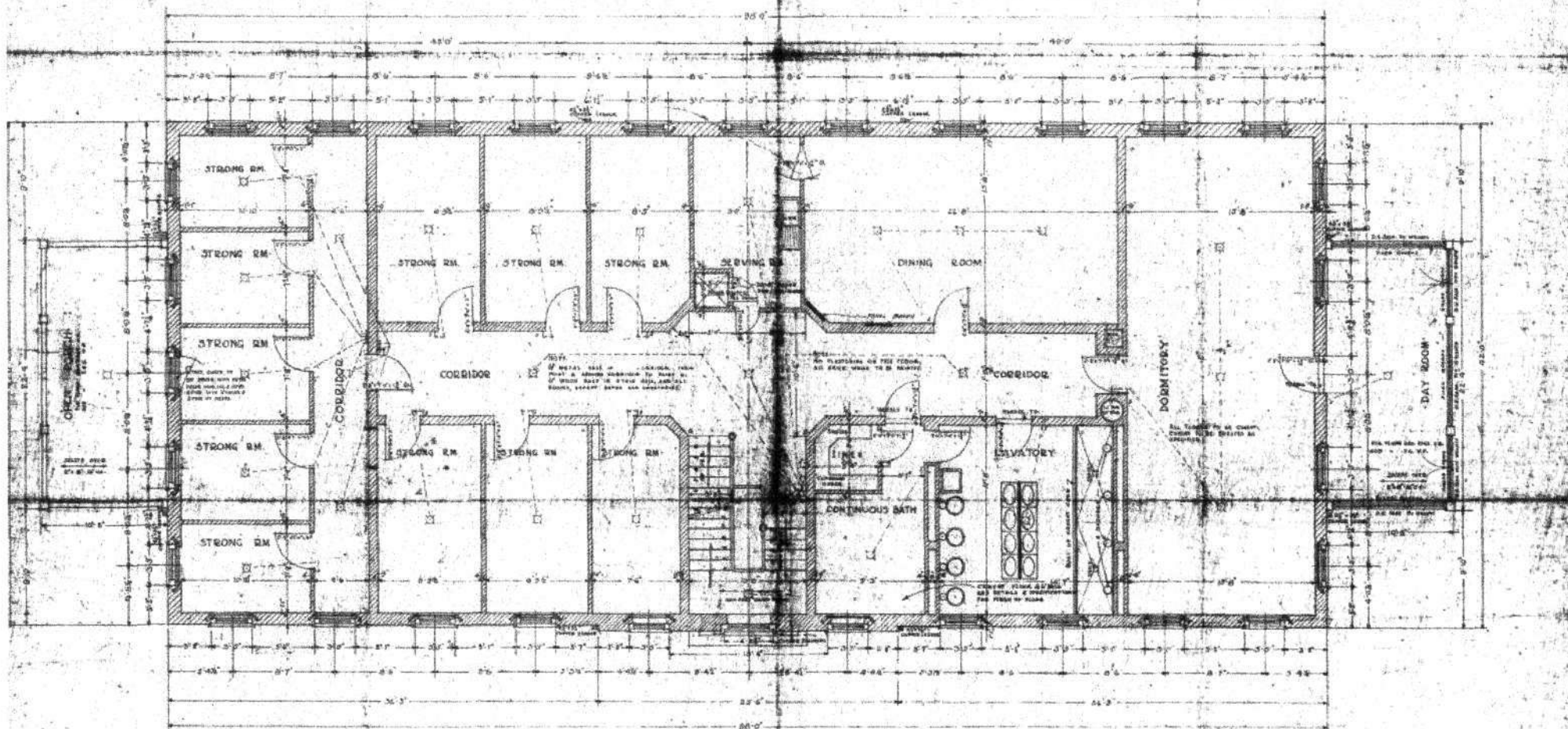
BASMENT FLOOR PLAN
• PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALS •
• SPRING GROVE, MARYLAND •
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



BA-3180
Hillcrest
University of MD, Balto. Co.
First floor plan, H.P. Hopkins,
1921

FIRST FLOOR PLAN
PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALS
SPRING GROVE MARYLAND
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

CONTRACTOR MUST CHECK AND
VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AT
THE BUILDING



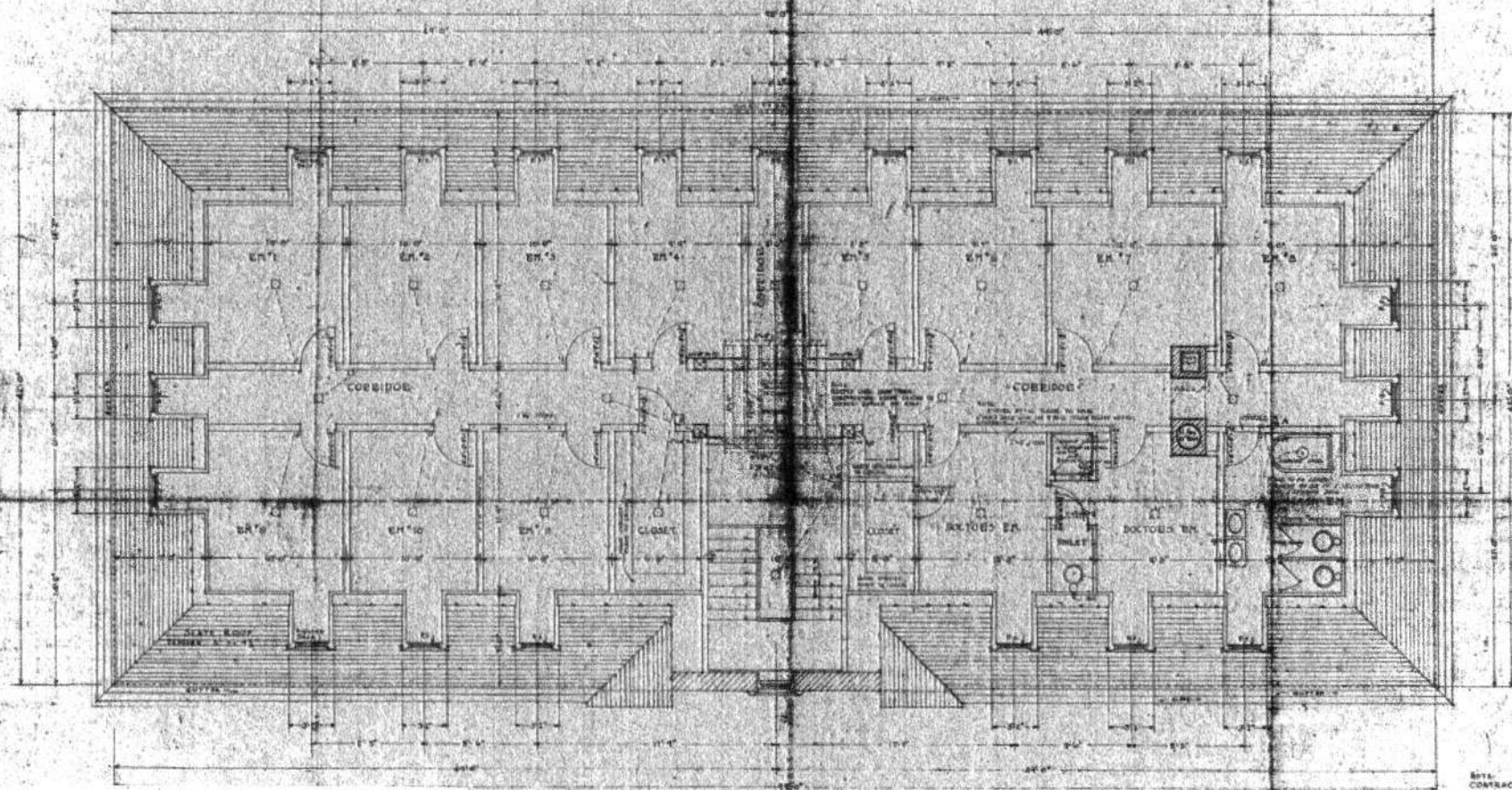
BA-3180
Hillcrest
University of MD, Balto. Co.
Second floor plan, H.P. Hopkins,
1921

SECOND FLOOR PLAN
PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALS
SPRING GROVE, MARYLAND
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
CONTRACTOR MUST CHECK AND VERIFY
ALL DIMENSIONS BEFORE STARTING WORK.

BA-3180
Hillcrest
University of MD, Balto. Co.
Attic floor plan, H.P. Hopkins,
1921

ATTIC FLOOR PLAN
PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALS
SPRING GROVE MARYLAND
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

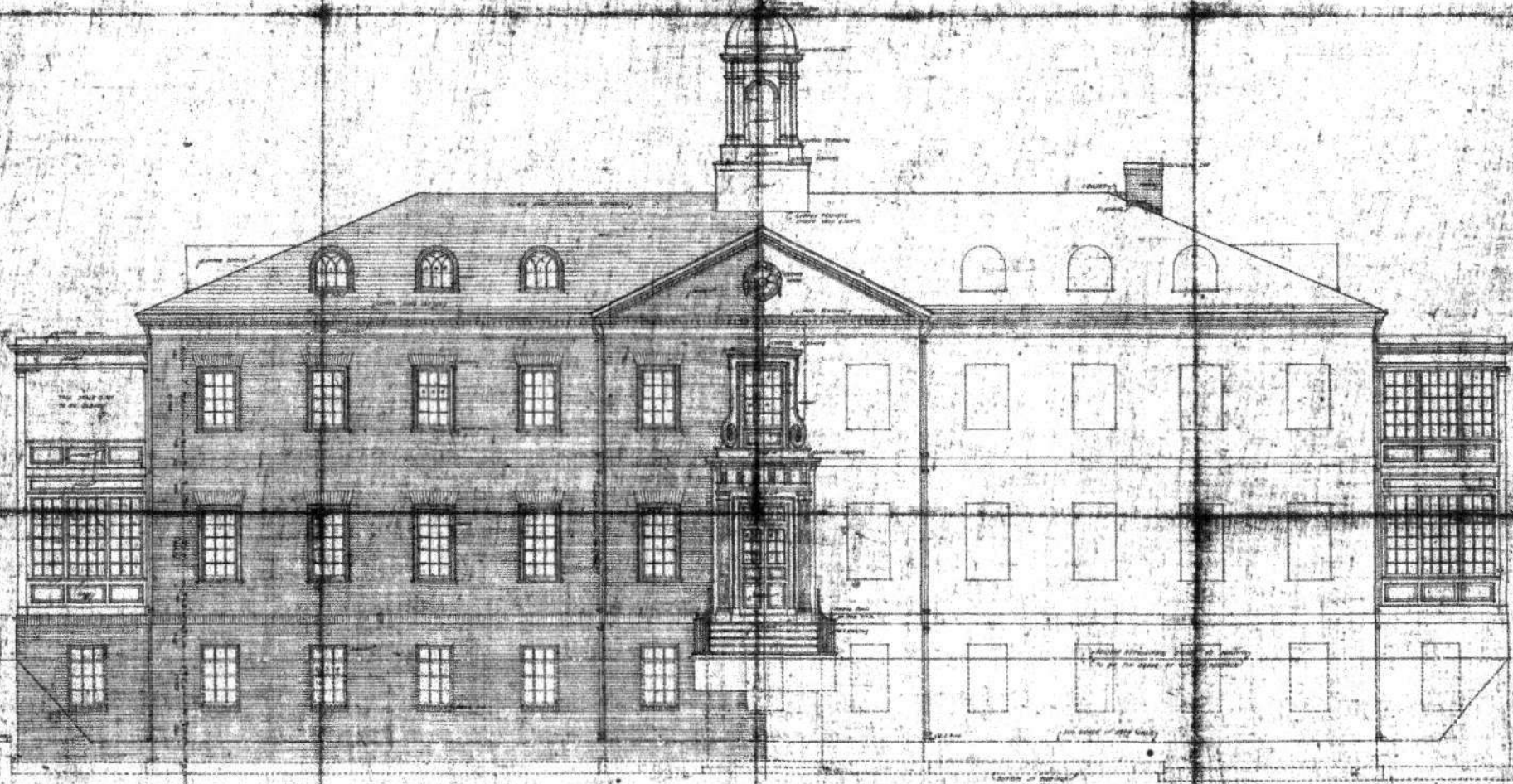


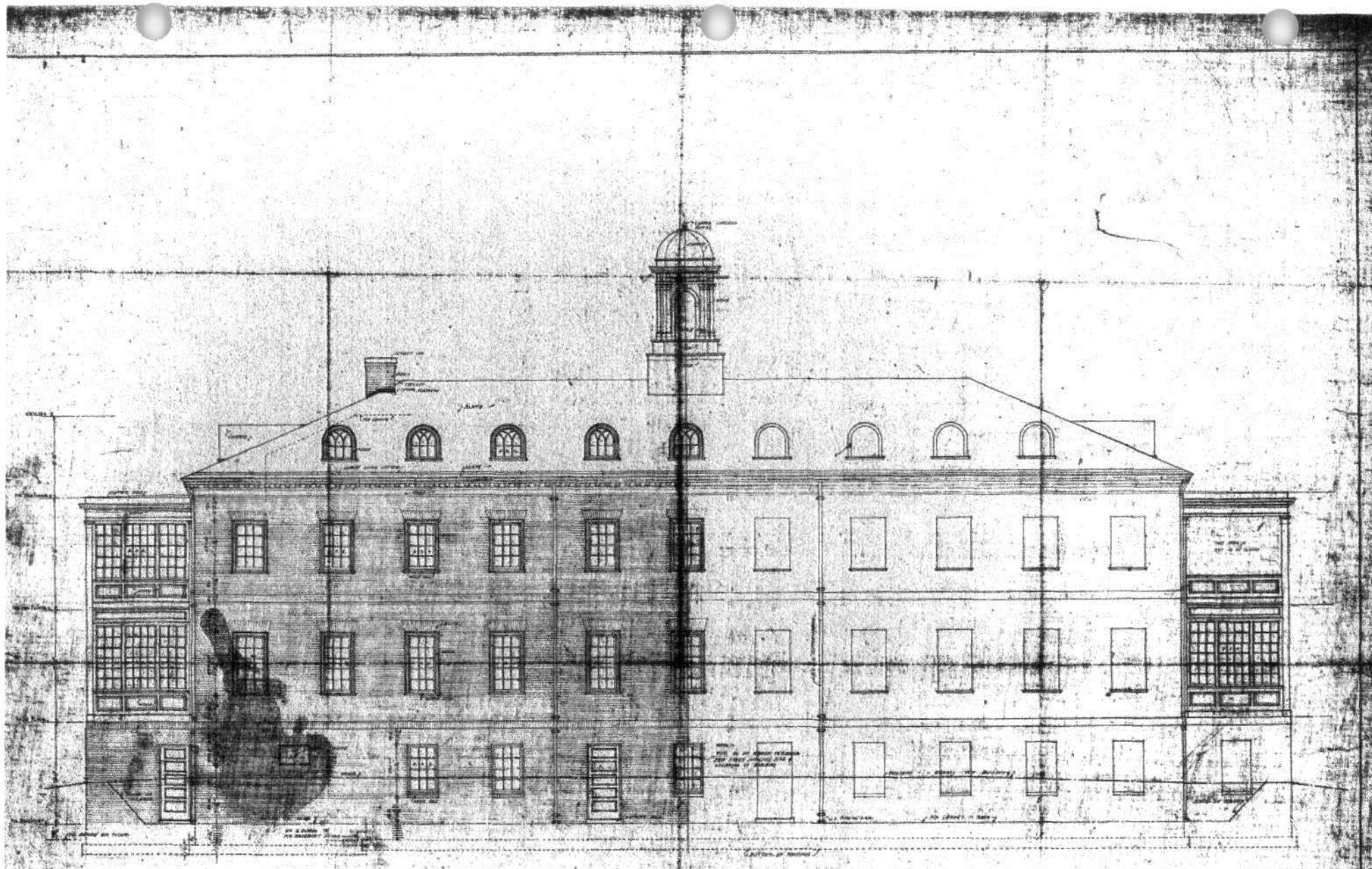
NOTE: CONTRACTOR MUST CHECK AND VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AT THE SITE.

HOPKINS ARCHITECTS
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

BA-3180
Hillcrest
University of MD, Balto. Co.
Front elevation, H.P. Hopkins,
1921

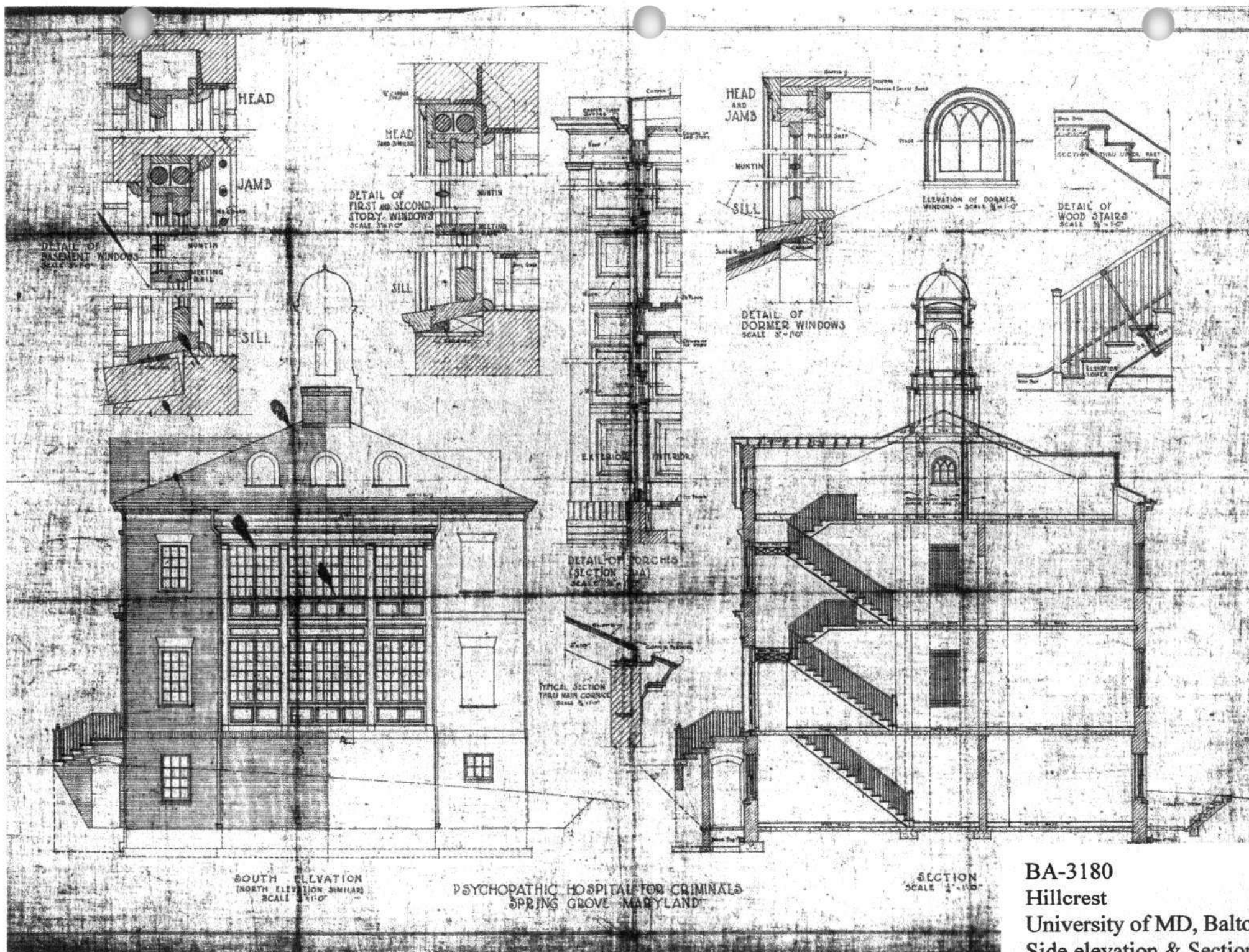
• WEST ELEVATION •
• PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALS •
• SPRING GROVE, MARYLAND •
SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"



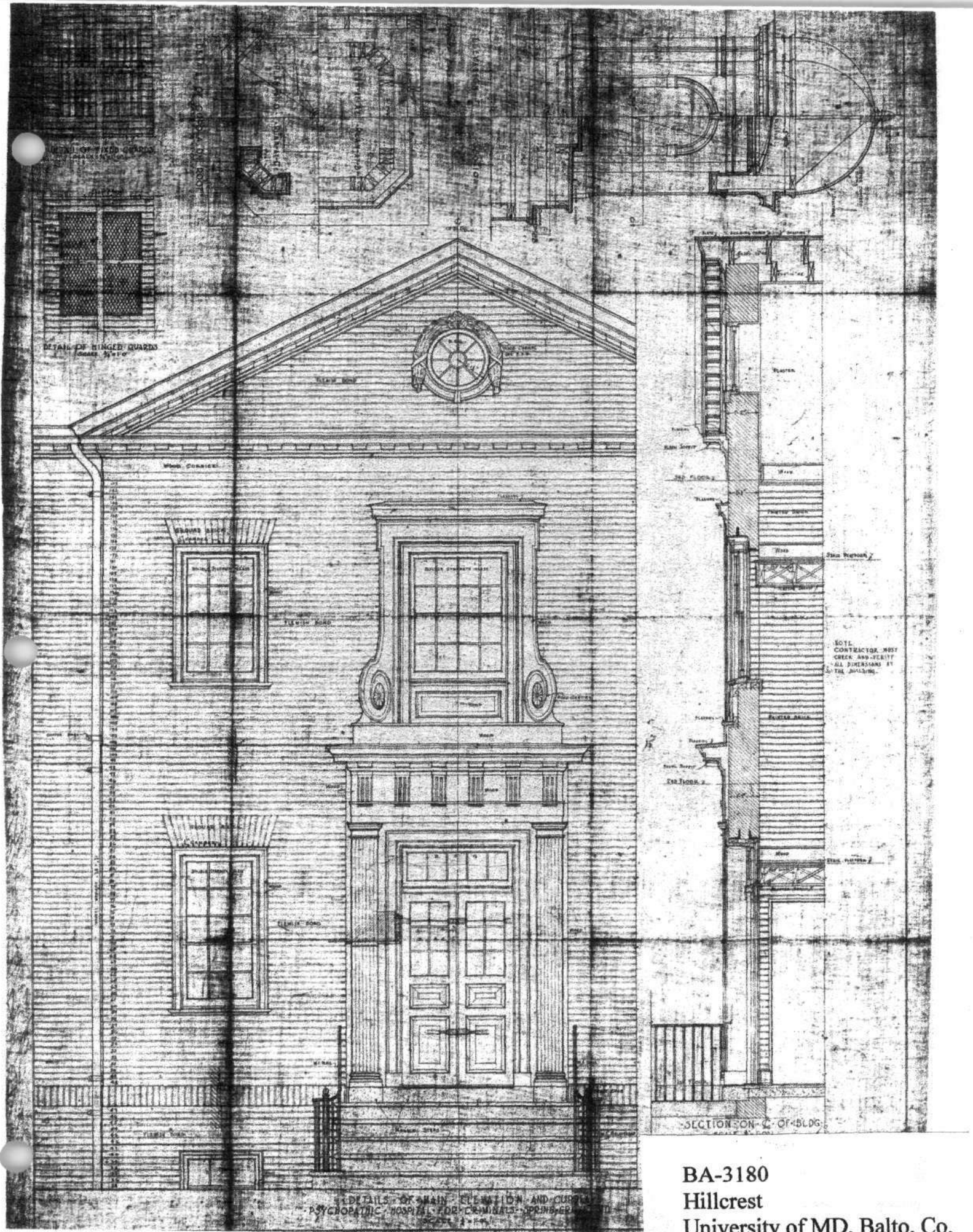


REAR ELEVATION
 PSYCHOPATHIC HOSPITAL FOR CRIMINALS
 SPRING GROVE MARYLAND
 SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

BA-3180
 Hillcrest
 University of MD, Balto. Co.
 Rear elevation, H.P. Hopkins,
 1921



BA-3180
Hillcrest
University of MD, Balto. Co.
Side elevation & Section, H.P.
Hopkins, 1921



BA-3180
Hillcrest
University of MD, Balto. Co.
Front elevation details, H.P.
Hopkins, 1921

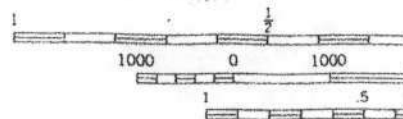
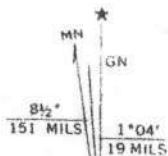


1880 000 FEET

42°30'

353

BA-3180
Hillcrest
University of MD, Balto. Co.
Baltimore West Quad



CONT.
NATIONAL GI



BA-3180

"Hillcrest"

UMBC Campus

Balto, Co, MD

Ken Short

Apr. 2005

MD SHPO

SW & SE elevs

1/3

00001 00002 00003 00004 00005 00006 00007 00008 00009 00010 00011 00012 00013 00014 00015 00016 00017 00018 00019 00020 00021 00022 00023 00024 00025 00026 00027 00028 00029 00030 00031 00032 00033 00034 00035 00036 00037 00038 00039 00040 00041 00042 00043 00044 00045 00046 00047 00048 00049 00050 00051 00052 00053 00054 00055 00056 00057 00058 00059 00060 00061 00062 00063 00064 00065 00066 00067 00068 00069 00070 00071 00072 00073 00074 00075 00076 00077 00078 00079 00080 00081 00082 00083 00084 00085 00086 00087 00088 00089 00090 00091 00092 00093 00094 00095 00096 00097 00098 00099 00100



HILCREST

BA-3180

"Hillcrest"

UMBC Campus

Balto. Co., MD

Ken Short

Apr. 2005

MD SHPO

SE elev. - center bays

2/3





"Hillcrest"

Ken Short

Apr. 2005

MD SHPO

Mw eke v

 $\frac{3}{3}$